

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XX.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

NUMBER 4.

## EDDIE ELECTED.

Colorado's Assembly is to be Senator Eddie a Senator.

Vote Strictly Partisan--Yeoman the Democratic Option.

Arbitrarily Decided for the Day by the Parties.

Both Houses to Elect Eddie

Recognized.

### Senator Eddie's Re-election.

DENVER, January 22.—Speaker Hanna called his house to order at 10 o'clock. The chairlain bestowed a blessing on the members and trusted that all differences in the house would be settled before sun-set.

A communication from the senate signifying that that body had adopted a concurrent resolution No. 12 was read. The resolution was to the effect that the house and senate should meet in joint session at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of electing a United States senator.

On motion of Mr. Eddie the rules were suspended and the resolution put on to passage. The resolution was passed unanimous.

"Speaker" White then called his house to order. All the members were in their seats.

The honorable senate was announced, the house rising to receive the members. When the senate and house had been seated the senate ro. was called.

Then Mr. Brown, of Arapahoe, moved that the clerk of the senate call the ro. of the house.

Mr. Eddie objected and raised a point of order. The clerk of the senate had no authority to call the ro. of the house.

The clerk stated that he was not informed of this point and submitted it to the joint assembly. The motion that the clerk of the senate call the ro. was carried. The clerk called the roll, a member exceeding White responded to their names. When the clerk called "Mr. Speaker" both Hanna and White responded. There was tumultuous applause in the galleries. The chair announced that there were 46 members of the house present; and 23 senators, making a quorum.

Mr. Coombs was placed in the chair by both sides of the house as temporary speaker during the joint session.

Mr. Brown of Arapahoe asked if it would be legal to dispense with the reading of the house journal in the proceedings to be set for United States senator.

The chair was of the opinion that this session should govern itself. If there was no journal, none could be read.

Mr. O'Malley moved that the reading of the minutes of both houses and the senate be dispensed with.

Mr. Brown moved as a substitute that the reading of the minutes of the house on y be dispensed with. Later he will draw the substitute.

After much wrangling the clerk informed the chair that there was no journal showing the action of the house on the senatorial bill.

The chair then stated that the question before the house was as follows: "It has been moved by the Senator from the Fifteenth that whereas, there is no journal of the house showing a choice for United States senator, and such proceedings were not had in general session of the house, the conven- on now proceed to the election of United States senator."

Carried.

Upon the call for nominations Representative O'Malley presented the name of Hon. Calwell Yeaman of Franklin in a speech full of military adjectives and more or less adjectives.

After consuming considerable time in painting Eddie's active atmosphere the gentleman gave way to Senator Carpenter, who placed in nomination the Hon. Henry M. Teller.

The clerk then proceeded to call the names of senators and representatives, each of whom rose, responded and gave the name of his choice for senator. The read: "as follows:

For H. M. Teller—Senators Bayley of Elbert, Bett, Carpenter, Cochran, Gardner, Grier, Hawes, McCrory, McGovney, Oliver, Smith of Mesa, Steele, Weiser, W. S., Whiteley, Ware; Representative A. A. Adams, Brown of Jefferson, Carmichael, Casper, Cooley, Chapman, McCoy, Cook, Flickinger, Haysaway, Kennedy, O'Connor, Reynolds, Richards, Sanborn, Schwabach, Secor, Shaw, Thornton, Copping, Tucker, Womoddy, W. A. Warner, W. M. Ziegler, Hanna—7.

For Hon. Calwell Yeaman—Senators Adams, Bayley of Park, Boerner, Barta, Gunne, Israel, King, McKinley, Smith of Huerfano, Waters, Representatives Adams, Bowman, Bromley, Carpenter, Leahy, Mahoney, McVee, M. J. Now, and, Bremhouse, S. J. Van der Vieren, Voorhees, Woonow—27.

The chair announced that Hon. Henry M. Teller had received 47 votes and Hon. Calwell Yeaman 27. Hon. Henry M. Teller was therefore elected United States senator. The announcement of the vote was received with prolonged cheering.

The joint convention was then declared dissolved, on motion of Senator Carpenter. The house adjourned until 11 a. m. to-morrow.

On reassembling the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

### Senatorial Elections Declared.

DENVER, January 22.—The second house met in joint session to elect a senator for United States senator. The

vote was: Hon. H. M. Teller 47, Hon. Calwell Yeaman 27.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 22.—Every member of both houses of the legislature was present when the joint ballot for United States senator was taken this noon. The vote as announced gave H. M. Teller 50 votes, Wm. M. Evans 76. H. M. Teller was declared the elector.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 22.—In joint convention of the two houses to-day the votes of the two houses for United States senator were compared, and D. W. Voorhees was elected. Voorhees received one hundred and ten votes and Governor Foote received forty votes.

CONCORD, N. H., January 22.—The senate and house met in joint session to-day and declared Eddie a senator. The chairlain bestowed a blessing on the members and trusted that all differences in the house would be settled before sun-set.

GARRISBURG, January 22.—A motion for United States senator was not necessary under the law, as Senator Cameron yesterday received a majority in each house. The portion of the journal concerning the vote on the senatorial bill being read, Mr. D. C. Cameron was nominated for United States senator. The republicans voted a complimentary vote for Mr. Spooner.

Senator Platt re-elected.

FALMOUTH, Conn., January 22.—In joint convention of the two houses to-day William F. Vilas, postmaster general and secretary of the interior under Cleveland, was nominated for United States senator. The election place Tuesday. The republicans voted a complimentary vote for Mr. Spooner.

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SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—The Oregon legislature to-day in joint session re-elected John C. Mitchell, United States senator, and Lieutenant Governor W. H. Williams, who was elected to the Senate by the Oregon legislature to-day in joint session.

SENATOR PLATT RE-ELECTED.

More Senatorial Candidates.

TOPEKA, Kans., January 22.—Five new senatorial candidates appeared on the field to-day. Some of them are avowed candidates, while others are in the race by their friends. Most prominent among the latter number is ex-Governor John P. St. John, the noted prohibitionist. In an address at night before a large audience he recited in favor of the objects of the Farmers' Alliance, and severely criticized Mr. Ingalls. Another candidate is Gen. C. W. Blair, who fought on the union side during the war with great honor. He is a democrat, and is considered by many as a good compromise candidate. The other entries in the senatorial race are Hon. W. A. Harris, of Leavenworth, Kans., the leader of the alliance in Leavenworth county; C. M. Scott, state treasurer of the alliance, and John Davis, congressman elect from the second district. The total number of alliance men who voted to succeed Mr. Ingalls is now an even dozen.

SENATOR PLATT RE-ELECTED.

KANSAS CITY, January 22.—While the railroads were inaugurated on the Kansas City date, Dec. 30, and Savings Bank, as Monday morning is continued this morning, the indications are that the end is near are very strong. At the hour of opening there were no over 125 people standing in line. Since then the line has decreased very markedly. This is in contrast with the fact that the bank has over \$2,000,000 deposited on Monday morning and not less than \$700,000 has been taken out. This shows that there is a strong uncertainty of confidence among the depositors.

There is nothing new this morning in connection with the American Bank.

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WICHITA, Kans., January 22.—The legislature in joint session to-day elected W. C. Atchison, United States senator. The vote was as follows: Atchison, 55; W. E. Carrington, 20; Thomas Carrol, 2.

Nearing the End of the Run.

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LINCOLN, January 22.—The struggle continues over the governorship of Nebraska reached an interesting stage to-day. The independent had been endeavoring for two days to proceed with the Bowers-Boyd gubernatorial contest without recognizing Mr. Boyd as governor and without presenting the cause for his nomination to the joint assembly. The motion that the whole matter was submitted to the supreme court, or set aside, and to-day the court, having drawn a decision concerning the bill under the constitution of the state, no joint convention can be held unless it has been ordered by a regular resolution, which must pass both houses and receive the approval of the governor. This decision has caused the greatest consternation among the inhabitants. They must now proceed to pass another resolution, as by a second convention of both houses of the legislature would receive his prompt action.

SENATOR PLATT RE-ELECTED.

THE EVENING STAR has a telegram from Comptroller Tracy to the effect that such a proposal would receive his prompt action.

Discussed by the Times.

LONDON, January 22.—The Times in an editorial on the subject of negro emancipation from America asks whether the prosecution of a race war by the slaves is not a good compromise candidate. The writer of the article says that the negroes may be very easily converted to a servile government, and that the slaves are very servile. The negroes are as equal, permanent, and honorable a race as any other. It is an extreme measure, only to be justified by a serious condition of affairs, but such, in the opinion of a careful observer who has long been there, is the condition of the southern states. The negroes are to be used as an instrument of reconstruction, as far as possible, and to be converted to their own slaves and servants.

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## GIRLS AT THE CAPITAL.

WALTER WELLMAN WRITES OF VAN AND HER WAYS.

The Typical American Girl. Anything but a shrinking and helpless creature. How the School Teachers Took the Capital City—A Woman at the Monument.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Capital society is now in full swing, and the woman worshiper is again in his glory. Washington in the social season is a perfect paradise for woman and her masculine adorers. From New Year's to Lent the Washington woman has a world distractingly and wholly her own. Society engrosses all her time and her energies, and very often a her strength and ambition. During this roseate period she is absolutely independent of her husband for the amusements and activities which all human beings are instinctively crave. She has her own field, and well does she know how to cultivate it. All the husband has to do is to pay the bills, and he may stick all day to his desk in the government bureau or to his chair in the halls of congress, and be but little missed. There are other and perhaps gayer and younger men to take his place in the drawing room or at the tea-table, for, be it understood, the society devotee, with all her self-reliance, is her fondness for "Dear Mrs. So-and-so," and "Lovely Mrs. What's her name," and "those sweet girls, the Newcomers" has no intention of running this little world of hers without the help of the lords of creation.

While the women vastly outnumber the men at the round of receptions, teas and "at homes," enough of the fair fellows are attracted to leave the whole hump with the delightful possibility of a flirtation for the young mothers and the certainty of polite and flattering attention for their mammas. In no other American city is there such a large number of idle, yet cultured, fairly well-to-do men, available for society purposes during the hours of sunshine, as in Washington. Army and navy officers—active, orders waiting, or retired—are as plucky as bees in June, and to a man, fond of the society of the lovely women who make this social whirl in Washington a success of fair faces and fine gowns.

The diplomatic corps, full of canines, young and old, who have first at call the capital's of the world, and in three or four languages, may be always depended upon. Its stock of gallants never quite runs short, and its appetite for tea and cake, and particularly for good wine and trumpery, is altogether inexhaustible. Its repertoire of compliments and fine phrases is capable of being turned over and over without being worn out.

Many sons of rich or prominent men there are here, idle, listless fellows, to whom the social season once a year offers an opportunity to rouse themselves and enjoy the novel luxury of some sort of employment. A few of the statesmen, senators and representatives, and not by any means the young ones exclusively, find the parlors of the "best" with their flowers and pretty faces and winning smiles, more attractive of an afternoon than the overbearingly and speech-droning air of the halls of congress.

So the social whirl brings within its sparkling circle, even in the afternoon, a considerable number of men. A majority of these are avowed woman worshippers. In Washington, the woman worshiper thrives as he thrives nowhere else on this continent, because here all the conditions are favorable to his development. To him who loves to pass in the presence of women whose sole aim for the nonce is to be charmed and charming, Washington affords an almost limitless field. It is very easy to get in. Getting into society here is as easy as getting into the theatres of New York, and not so expensive. Needed, self-confidence, a fairly good suit of clothes, four dollars' worth of engraved cards. Possibilities, a gay round-top afternoon and evening, invitations to dinner, a nice bride. Is it any wonder that a large class of young men would rather borrow money and go into society than work and acquire fame and fortune?

The wife of the secretary of the exterior, or Mrs. Senator B. B. B., is giving a reception this afternoon. Many carriages are driving up to the door and discharging their contents. Women, noticing but women. Women young and beautiful, women old and ugly, women who are using hired carriages and women who luxuriate in wealth. Occasionally a man walks up and enters the portals. He is a poor young man and he lives in a boarding house, or his mother, who belongs to one of the old families, supports him by working in the department, but he is no sooner within madame's parlor, where the gas is burning, and there is a delicious hum and stir of soft feminine voices, than he is seized upon, gazed upon, hungered for, lionized, as if he were the hero of the Dark Continent, a famous poet, great artist, or heir to a throne. He is a man, and men are scarce during business hours.

It is in the afternoon that the professional woman worshippers find the best adapted to their wants. Then it is that they sail forth, sort of easy running, with small competition and much success. There are not enough of these women worshippers to bring danger of interference with each other. Where there are fifty women to one man, the man must be very dull, or ugly, or timid who will not feel a serene confidence in himself and his prowess. Thus from house to house and from tower to tower he is the worshiper, sipping the honey of flattery here and there, and drinking in the dew and fragrance of words and glance. Poor fool, blissfully unconscious that he is rapidly becoming a slave to the woman of the, that most insidious and deadly of diseases. He does not know that a few years more of this, and he will be incapable of loving one woman of making for himself a home and a settled connection in life.

With the afternoon goes a part of Washington society woman becomes a fact, a craze, a hobby, a means of intoxication as necessary to its peace and contentment as空气 to a man. But it is woman in general, not woman in particular, and in the final stages of the malady the power of selection is lost, and the victim at last, when too late, perceives what fate has in store for him. He is doomed to old age, root, withered, rheumatic, wizened, bald, withered, the attendant of cowards and gallant to disappearance.

Washington is full of victims of this species of mental and spiritual involution, and every afternoon they may be seen flitting about the fashionable northwest corner of the city. Well do they know the need of improving each other's form, for after dark and dinner, when the men of real importance in the world—men who have won fame and power—put on their dress coats and appear in the drawing rooms, our afternoon devotees find themselves swarming into the saloons of obscurity and neglect cast by the new and stronger lights. The society women, be they ever so gay and thoughtless, know the value of real work, and the polished diplomat or gifted youth are not "in it" when the solid men of affairs appear upon the scene, no matter how little used to society or how poorly gifted with social graces the latter may be. Nor should it be supposed that this society is stupid and absurd, like the mad races of some of the women, to pay as many calls in a day as swift horses and the endurance of flesh and blood will permit of.

Water will find its level, in society as well as anywhere else, and the brilliant, brainy men who can not only talk, but say something, are at a premium, and so are the women of genuine tact and heart. Probably no capital can boast a more refined or intellectual society than this if we take it at its best.

Here and there, even in the most fashionable of gatherings, one will see an awkward and ill-at-ease statesman from the far west, wondering what he shall do with his hands or say with his tongue, wandering about disconsolate and quite overcome by the magnificent gowns and fascinating figures which the delectable mode of flattery discloses. But wait a while, there is some tact and bright woman gets him off in a corner, sits him down with an ice and a conversation corkscrew and begins to draw him out. Presently our awkward new man from the west who, perhaps, naturally wears a sallow face out of doors and forgets to remove his overcoat as he enters a drawing room, will begin to thaw and feel like himself. He will then be attended by the delicate flattery of close attention, and before he knows it be ready to vote the reception, which he had before thought such a great bore, a most charming affair, and himself one of the masters thereof.

Then pretty women will be brought up for an introduction, and more and broader conversation will follow, and in a few weeks the odds are this callow westerner will become one of the most charming of society men, straighter, frank and unaffected, and at the more song is and liked on account thereof. The young diplomatic attaches and rich men's sons will do for an afternoon's amusement, but when the gas is lit, and the electric current turned on, and we don't best gowns," said a most experienced and successful society woman the other night, "we want men, real substantial men, who have something besides manners to recommend them."

Not long ago it was my pleasure to sit for an hour beside a beautiful little woman from Vienna, a countess whose husband is attached to one of the foreign legations. "Yankee," said I, "I fear you find our American men very awkward, lacking in social and physical grace, compared with your own gentlemen." "Yes," she replied frankly, "the Americans are a little awkward, and they do not grace. But do not let us speak of grace. A man may be too graceful to suit a woman. You Americans have that which is much better than grace, or any superficial quality—sincerity and sense, and a kind of treating a woman as if she were your intellectual, social and moral superior. I have been with my husband to Madrid, Berlin, Paris, and of course, know Vienna very well, but the American men are as a rule the most charming men I have ever met." Was this not very good of the beautiful little countess? And what wonder that the most stolid and practical of us are at times inclined to join the ranks of the woman worshippers?

American men have the strong quality of adaptability. There is no doubt about that. We see this everywhere. Plain, common farmers or professionals or men or perhaps come here from the rural districts or small towns, take high stations in congress, on the bench, or in the executive, and deport themselves almost as if they were to the manner born. They are weathers in society, for these manners and form mean so much more than in the more serious affairs of life; yet even in society they quickly run off their rough edges, learn to wear dress suits without eternally pulling at the waist-coat, and even master most of their intricacies of card etiquette. But if American men have adaptability, what shall be said of American women? They appear to have been born under some magic star.

I have in mind, as a type of the women of whom I am writing, one who three years ago was a school girl in a western city. Her parents having been very poor, she had few some advantages. Even the public schools did not do her much good, for she was not able to attend them very long before her father sent her to work in a factory. From the factory and its rough, bony, Jones associations she drifted to a city goods store, and was there seen by a well-to-do and ambitious man, who fell in love with and married her. The wife of a politician brought this man to Washington as a member of congress. His wife came with him. They set up a house, bought a carriage, hired six servants, visited the minister and the magistrate, and are now in the swim of fashionable society.

The wife is an ignoramus, like body, so ignorant that when she meets the rail minister, as she occasionally does, she cannot tell for the life of her whether Italy is in Asia or Africa. But she care-

## SOCIETY.

By Walter C. L. LEWIS.

## THE GAZETTE.

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four hundred dollars in the second case. Mr. Thornton is a very honest man; he made a great mistake in not refusing the first offered bribe in such a way that no more would be made. Some men are not approached half a dozen times by bribe dealers.

Last week Governor Cooper's term expired as governor, and he retired to a private life. It is only fair to say a passing word regarding his administration, which occurred at the time of his trial, trying period in the history of this commonwealth. Under ordinary circumstances the position is not altogether an easy one. Even the appointments that are regularly made require a great deal of time to be given to the applicants and their friends and also create no little embarrassment. But in addition to the ordinary appointments the legislature creates a board of censors, commissioners, and board of public works for Denver. It was important that the best men should be put on these boards. This was not easy, as pressure was brought to bear for unworthy appointments. In addition to these extra appointments, some fifteen new counties were created, for which he appointed new officers throughout, making something over one hundred appointments. In some cases the new counties made vacancies in the old, so that was necessary to fill these vacancies. The extra work involved in these appointments alone was something astounding. Every county had its issues and divisions, and a were represented at some time in the governor's office. One of the best evidences of the wisdom with which Governor Cooper conducted his administration is the fact that his marked approval was shown to only one appointment. In addition to the extra work mentioned above, the governor was compelled to take more or less part in the investigation of the charges of corruption, and dishonesty as presented by contractors. This work was by no means simple and easy, as these contractors had to a greater or less extent put the ruling faction of the republican party under obligations to them, and started out with their sympathy. Governor Cooper and his friends in direct opposition to this investigation to a great many politicians who were appointed by these contractors. Perhaps the best way to illustrate the revolutionary character of the proceedings of the "combine" is to conceive of the national house of representatives acting in the same way. It is well known that a majority of the members of the house of representatives is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Speaker Reed originally appointed the committee that was to consider the senate's silver bill, and which is not in sympathy with the opinion of the majority of the house. A few days ago he appointed a new chairman who is an anti-slavery man. Suppose now, of cans that are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver should make a "combine" with the democratic members of the house; that they should vote with the "combine" to take away the power of Speaker Reed to appoint committees; that they should choose the present chairman of the committee on coinage, and so on; elect one in sympathy with free coinage. Suppose further, that Speaker Reed made some rulings which were in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, but which is not in sympathy with the opinion of the majority of the house. A few days ago he appointed a new speaker. What would the country think of it? What would not a revolution, and would not every member of the "combine" be a member of the democratic party? It is evident that the "combine" would be an anti-slavery man, and would be an anti-slavery man. 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## STEAL BOXES THESE.

PLACES WHERE NEW YORK CROSES STORE THE VALUABLES.

The Hard Money of the United States, Where Is It?—Why, in the Vaults Here Described, and Locked in, Too, with Wonderful Locks.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The bankers, the government officers and the men who control the clearing house in New York have been doing a great deal of figuring lately, that they may discover what becomes of a good deal of the hard money of the United States. They know just how much gold and silver has been coined, how much is held by the trea-

sure in examining its vaults, as are its sons. He used to open one of the doors, draw out a great pile of bonds, spread them on the table before him, and in full view of the attendants, and make his computations, and uttering a murmur as he did so, or else out of his mouth, a nervous snap of a large pair of shears which he kept in the case. The large compartment within now contains much of the wealth of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the one adjoining it, many of the millions of William H. Vanderbilt, a smaller compartment nearer the door contains the fortune of the student, George Vanderbilt, and the, of late, has been one of the frequent visitors, as he has been drawing on his fortune to build an unusual place in the mountains of North Carolina. About once in so often the Vanderbilt boys, averaging six times a year, visit the vaults to deposit new bonds and stocks, representing accessions to their wealth.

In this corner alone there is property representing not far from \$800,000,000. It was in this golden cell that William H. Vanderbilt wrote his famous check for \$3,000,000—the largest individual check ever given up to that time. After he had written it, he said to a financier who was with him, representing the original West Shore interests, "I could duplicate that check at this moment, if necessary," showing that at that time he had \$2,000,000 less in cold cash.

The accompanying cut represents another dark cell, in this safe deposit company's vaults, containing a large number of small boxes given to individuals, who alone hold the keys, as we, as some larger boxes. The large box in the lower right hand corner is always lined by Adelina Patti when she is in this country. She usually stays at a neighboring hotel, and the first thing she does after the vexations of the custom house are ended is to take her jewels to this vault. At her last visit here she brought jewels valued at \$200,000, and these were deposited in this box, which is made of cast steel, within twelve hours after her arrival.

When she was to appear in opera or in concert, she sent her trusted servant, accompanied by a policeman, to the vault, and he selected the jewels which she desired to wear on that evening. After the opera was over the jewels were deposited in the safe of the hotel overnight, and as early as possible in the morning were sent back under guard to the vault. But strangely enough when Patti started on her tour through the country side of her jewels in this place of safety.

The greatest amount of gold, probably, is hoarded right in New York city, and in places where burgars can neither break through and steal, nor melt and run, corrupt. Nothing short of an earthquake or the conquest of New York by a foreign power could get this gold from the place where it is securely hidden. It is stowed away in the mysterious vaults of various safe deposit companies, and no one excepting he who has put it in its hiding place knows where it is or how to get at it.

Gold is carried into the vaults secretly, but within the past six months a vast amount of silver bars has been lodged in one of the safe deposit vaults, and put there openly in the view of thousands who pass up and down Broadway. It is taken on trucks, like a ton of pig iron, and is handled as carelessly, for its weight would make it impossible for any thief to carry away a bar without detection.

Besides these hoardings, these vaults contain the accumulated wealth of a personal nature of all the millionaires of New York city. They no longer leave their stocks and bonds in their office or house safes, but take them to the vaults. In many of the vaults are kept the family jewels and the expensive plate of gold and silver—this last being taken to the homes whenever an entertainment is to be given, and returned at once to its place of safety in the vaults. Hundreds of millions of dollars are kept in these places of security, and some most interesting tales might be told of the customs of men of wealth in visiting the vaults and counting their wealth. Probably the most interesting place is the vaults of the deposit company which contain the enormous wealth of the Vanderbilts, in stocks and bonds, and much of that of Jay Gould, Russell Sage, the Astors, ex-Mayor Grace and many other men known as New York's millionaires. These vaults are opposite

the large box just above the Patti box, was hired by Marie Eaton, the opera singer, who caused a sensation a year or two ago by cutting the stage without notice and appearing with a diamond merchant of London. She returned in some six months and went again upon the stage. The day after her return she hired this box, and deposited in it jewels which she thought were worth a hundred thousand dollars. These jewels were kept there during her engagement, and it was a delight to the attendant to see this pretty and vivacious woman occasionally call, demand admittance into this golden cell, that she might take a look at her jewels and add to them some new bonds, representing her increasing wealth.

Julian Russell, has one of the smaller boxes, but she does not visit it very often. Side by side with Patti's box is one in which a good deal of Jay Gould's wealth is placed. This wizard of finance occasionally comes in in a hasty, modest way, and opening his box takes from it a bundle of bonds or stocks and then retires to a secret compartment, which is not indicated in the picture, where for some moments the exhilarating noise of scissors cutting coupons is to be heard. Ex-Mayor Grace has a box on the same side, as have Russell Sage, Commodore Van Santvoord and William Walker. This vault is so strong and so securely bolted up that the light of day never penetrates it. It is lighted by electricity.

The entrance to these great vaults is guarded by a door of exquisite workmanship, most intricate in construction and so massive as to be able to withstand even a discharge of artillery. It is indicated in the picture. On a recent visit to New York Carolina Gibbons, being desirous to see the place where such enormous stores of wealth were kept, was shown these vaults, the Vanderbilt chair and desk and boxes of distinguished persons. But what interested the carolina most was this door. He stood for some moments surveying it with admiration, and then said to Postmaster General James, who is the chief officer of the institution, "It makes me think of the old castle, which would take the liberty of slightly changing."

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Special Correspondence.

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## ON BROAD STREET.

The Location of the First Viaduct  
Has been Settled.

City Commissioners Empowered to Make  
Contract for It.

Debate on the Business of the  
Mid-Monthly Meeting.

Several Ordinances Presented to  
Various Subjects.

At the city fathers' meeting yesterday appeared in their places Monday night when Mayor Stillman called the regular council meeting to order. Communications were read from Messrs. C. B. Wiley and C. C. Eagerman strongly recommending the building of a viaduct upon Bijou street. A petition was presented from Findley & Gregg, A. Montenari, Dr. B. D. Anderson, M. E. Stevens, and others, asking that a bridge be built between Pike's Peak and Patti avenues on Cascade, that a light be placed at the corner of Kiowa and Cascade. A petition was presented from S. E. Sooy, A. L. Lawton, C. P. Crowell, and others, asking that a light be placed over the E. Bijou street bridge and that Bijou be extended to E. Paso street. Both petitions were referred to the street and ditch committee.

A German Rouse said that as chairman of the street and ditch committee he had examined into the matter of a light and recommended that the city would attend to taking away the company's power. He recommended that this proposition be accepted, and the extra light placed at the bridge. He further recommended that a certain triangular portion of lot 19 in block 2, now used by the city as a street, be purchased by the city, as it furnished an easy outlet from Oak street to the Bijou street bridge. On motion, all three recommendations were accepted.

The committee on ordinances and printing presented an ordinance modifying the penalties for the violation of the sidewalk ordinance which the city magistrate in a communication had received were a together too severe in their maximum amounts, and the ordinance granting a right of way through Cheyenne park to the rail transit company. Both were accepted.

The following bills were read and passed:

S. B. Dills	18.10
Engineering work	167.45
Costs, district court	10.20
S. J. Eaton	10.20
Work, Lake Moraine	21.21
W. H. D. Merrill	56.00
Spring account	23.50
L. C. Dane	104.00
Gazette Printing company	2.00
Goshen Bros.	4.00
Woolley & Co., Vegetation	1.00
Tomlinson & Greenfield	1.00
H. V. Sutherland	2.00
S. M. Dills	2.00
C. G. Bowen	881.00
G. Barnes & Son	51.29
Water account	224.00
R. Cough	2.00
D. McShane	285.00
F. W. Howbert	50.00
J. F. Love	6.00
W. E. Lloyd	5.00

The Sibley-Morley grocery company asked that they might make a connection with the main on the alley in the rear of their new building for running an elevator. Granted, subject to the usual conditions.

The bond of the Lakeside Land and Improvement company was approved.

A communication was read from the Colorado Demurrage association, accompanying a bill for \$25,000 demurrage. On motion both were ordered on file.

A German Sprague moved that the committee on public grounds and buildings investigate and report on fitting up the city hall as a council chamber. Carried.

City Attorney McMorris spoke of the Bijou street under-crossing, stating that the rail road wanted it to have only 3 per cent grade whereas, under the present plans, the grade would be 11 per cent. City Engineer Reid said that if the grade were made only 6 per cent it would leave the sewer line in Fountain street about seven feet in the air, and would necessitate the building of a bridge across Tejon at Fountain street. The matter was referred to the street and ditch committee and the city engineer.

A German Gillingham, of the committee on the Bijou street viaduct, reported as the unanimous opinion of the committee that the mayor and the city clerks should be empowered to at once enter into a contract with the King Iron Bridge company for the construction of a viaduct at Bijou street and that it be paid for from the \$1,000 now on deposit in the bridge fund, and the remainder be provided for in the March appropriation. He said that the committee had looked over the ground very carefully and while they thought that the Eueriano viaduct was an American citizen, but they were of the opinion of having the powers of the fire and ditch committee be exercised. The present viaduct was also necessary to the city and became enemies to our institutions. The P. C. S. of A. had been very seriously maligned, he said, in many places in this country. It had been alleged that they were the successors of the old "Know nothing" party and that the party that had no foregoers was the same. The committee had no objection to the viaduct and suggested that it be built in with the city. The order welcomed the shores of the country every man who came to the city and commended the work of the order and stated that the object of this public installation was to show the benefits of the organization so that those who were present and eligible might see fit to come in with them.

After music had intervened, Mr. Charles R. Bell, of Aspen, state president, responded and proceeded to explain the objects and workings of the order. The P. C. S. of A. had been very seriously maligned, he said, in many places in this country. It had been

alleged that they were the successors of the old "Know nothing" party and that the party that had no foregoers was the same.

The Christian church is almost as

old as the country.

The Eueriano

was the

most

and

## SWEET CHARITY.

The Distressed Ones in Kit Carson County  
Soon to be Believed.

At 9 o'clock Thursday morning Chairman Hoy, of the relief committee in Kit Carson county, left over the Rock Is and with a car of provisions and clothing, the gift of the good people of El Paso county to their suffering neighbors. The committee in charge of the work, Mayor St. John, Secretary Hill, of the humane society, and Mr. Hoy, put in a busy day Thursday, with good results. A day long packages of clothing kept coming into Mr. Hoy's store until in the evening there were 15 gunny sacks full. The GAZETTE fund was used for the purchase of goods, and it is to be hoped that any suffering that may exist has been alleviated temporarily.

All the clothing that came in Thursday was of good quality and will be serviceable, but it was largely men's clothing. What is now needed most is clothing for women and children, especially dresses and stockings. A number of shoes can be used and it is hoped that these articles were sent Friday. If there are any goods left after the people of Kit Carson are supplied they will be sent to the committee in Denver for other counties. There was packed by the committee yesterday 2800 pounds of flour, 2000 pounds of corn meal, 1500 pounds of salt pork, 1500 pounds of beans, ten boxes of crackers, a quantity of bacon, lams, etc. From the reports in the hands of Mr. Hoy packages were made up for each family that had asked for help. Mr. Hoy accompanies the car and will distribute the packages to the sub-committees on the way.

Of the groceries sent Thursday, J. F. Settimone & Son contributed 1000 pounds of flour, David McNamee 300 pounds and W. E. Roby & Co. three sacks of meat. Slaters & Morley ten boxes of crackers, Thomas Hughes 75 pounds of bacon and Thomas Brigham a sack of ham. The committee expended over \$200 in money. Other merchants made contributions in various ways and are still willing to give. Many who contributed in the way of clothing did not give their names, and others desire that their names be not made public. The GAZETTE reported \$204 collected in subscriptions Thursday and the list was somewhat increased Thursday. The following is a complete list of money subscriptions made so far.

General Wm. J. Palmer sent a sum Wednesday evening, accompanied by a very considerate party, including George Foster Peasey, first vice president of the Rio Grande Western. They went immediately to Gen. E. W. Lee. Since the opening of the line for through transportation business, the work of the traffic department has so greatly increased that the management has decided to divide the duties of the freight and passenger departments, thus enabling Mr. Lee to devote his exclusive attention to passenger matters, the department of which he has been in charge since the road was opened, and in which he has made such a brilliant success.

Two young school girls took a notion to see the world Thursday, and leaving their studies in the public school at recess, left on an afternoon train for Pueblo. A telegram from their parents to the authorities at that point secured their detention and return home. They were little more than children and it is not necessary to publish their names.

Following is E. P. Moon's record of the weather for the week ending January 21, 1884, taken near Durango, Colo.: Highest temperature, 40° on the 18th; lowest temperature, 20° on the 16th; weekly mean temperature, 33.58°. Direction of the wind, north seven days.

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Doctors S. M. L. Wells and J. W. Woods have filed with the county clerk their license to practice medicine.

Mr. Amos Anderson has taken a position with the First National Bank.

Mr. Lee G. Cochner leaves in a few days for the east to remain for some time.

EL PASO COUNTY RECEIPTS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—January 24, 1884.

GROCERIES.

Flour, per cwt. 20 200c 55  
Graham, per cwt. 20 200c 55  
Corn Meal, per cwt. 1 000c 20  
Cheese, cream, per lb. 20 200c 20  
Cheese, Swiss, imported per lb. 200c 40  
Cheese, Swiss,国产 per lb. 100c 20  
Eggs, per dozen 200c 20  
Eggs, ranch, per doz. 100c 10  
Butter tub, per pound 100c 10  
Butter, creamery, per lb. 200c 20  
Butter, French, per lb. 100c 10  
Sugar, per cwt. 7 000c 25  
Lard, per lb. 100c 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per cwt. 2 000c 30  
Cabbage, per cwt. 2 000c 30  
Turnips, per cwt. 1 000c 20  
Onions, per cwt. 1 000c 20  
Onions, per lb. 100c 10  
Spinach, per pound. 100c 10  
Salsify, per bunch. 100c 10  
Lettuce, each 10c 10

MEATS.

Beef—Porterhouse steak, per lb. 20  
Loin, per lb. 15  
Shoulder, per lb. 10  
Mutton—Chops, per lb. 15  
Lamb, per lb. 15  
Veal—Calf, per lb. 20  
Loin, roast and chops. 20  
Shoulder. 5  
Stew. 10  
Pork—Loin and roast. 20  
Turkeys, per lb. 100c 20  
Cockens, per lb. 100c 15  
Ducks, per lb. 80c 20  
Geese, per lb. 20  
Oysters, per qt. 40 600c 00

GAME.

Venison. 20 600c 00  
Aelope. 20 600c 00  
3lk. 20 600c 00  
Quail, each 20c 20  
Prairie chickens, each. 50  
Rabbits, each. 20

FEED.

Oats, per cwt. 100c 20  
Corn Cobs, per cwt. 40 600c 00  
Straw, per cwt. 100c 20  
Wheat. 75  
Hay, Colorado, per ton. 100c 00  
Hay, Nebraska, per ton. 100c 00  
Hay, Kansas, per ton. 100c 00  
Straw, per ton. 60c 00

The foregoing statements have been examined and found correct.

C. P. LEWIS, Chairman.

C. W. COVINGTON, County Commissioners.

E. E. NICHOLS.

STATE OF COLORADO, 1884.

COUNTY OF EL PASO,

J. W. HOWERTON, County Clerk.

Given under my hand and official seal this 24th day of January, A. D., 1884.

J. W. HOWERTON, County Clerk.

ADVISOR'S SIGNATURE.

STATE OF COLORADO, 1884.

C. W. COVINGTON, County Commissioners.

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C. P. LEWIS, Chairman.

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